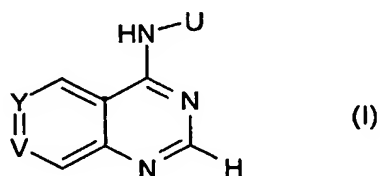


CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising:
administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) at least one erb family inhibitor and (ii) at least one Raf and/or ras inhibitor.
2. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising:
administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.
3. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising:
administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (I)



or a salt, solvate, physiologically functional derivative thereof;

wherein

Y is CR¹ and V is N;

or Y is CR¹ and V is CR²;

R¹ represents a group CH₃SO₂CH₂CH₂NHCH₂-Ar-, wherein Ar is selected from phenyl, furan, thiophene, pyrrole and thiazole, each of which may optionally be substituted by one or two halo, C₁₋₄ alkyl or C₁₋₄ alkoxy groups;

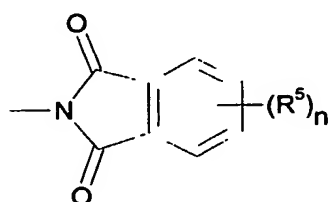
R² is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ alkylamino and di[C₁₋₄ alkyl]amino;

U represents a phenyl, pyridyl, 3H-imidazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, 1H-indazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indazolyl, 1H-benzimidazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazolyl or 1H-benzotriazolyl group, substituted by an R³ group and optionally substituted by at least one independently selected R⁴ group;

R³ is selected from a group comprising benzyl, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyl, benzoyl, pyridylmethyl, pyridylmethoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyloxy and benzenesulphonyl;

or R³ represents trihalomethylbenzyl or trihalomethylbenzyloxy;

or R³ represents a group of formula



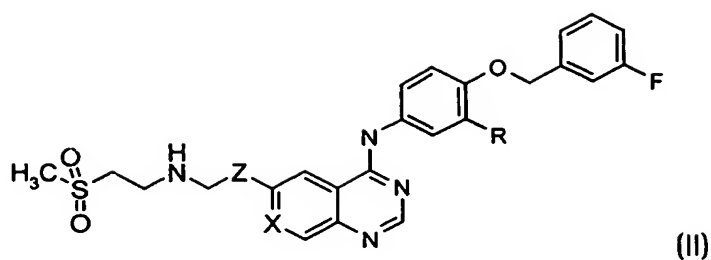
wherein each R⁵ is independently selected from halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl and C₁₋₄ alkoxy; and n is 0 to 3;

each R⁴ is independently hydroxy, halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₂₋₄ alkenyl, C₂₋₄ alkynyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, amino, C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di[C₁₋₄ alkyl]amino, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, C₁₋₄ alkylsulphinyl, C₁₋₄ alkylsulphonyl, C₁₋₄ alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy carbonyl, C₁₋₄ alkanoylamino, N-(C₁₋₄ alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N-di(C₁₋₄ alkyl)carbamoyl, cyano, nitro and trifluoromethyl; and

(ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

4. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (II):

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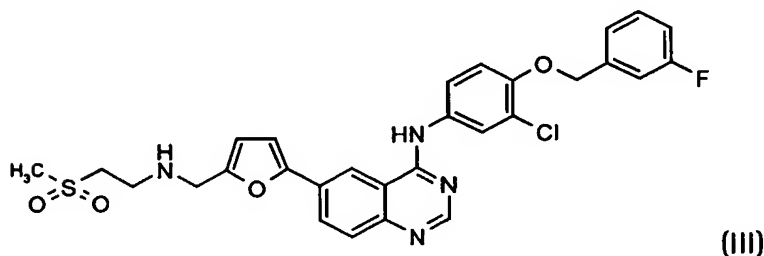


(II)

and salt or solvates thereof, wherein R is -Cl or -Br, X is CH, N, or CF, and Z is thiazole or furan; and

(ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

5. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (III):



(III)

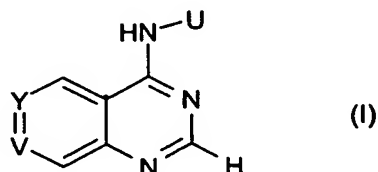
and salts or solvates thereof; and

(ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

6. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) at least one erb family inhibitor and (ii) at least one Raf and/or ras inhibitor.

7. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

8. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (I)



or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof;

wherein

Y is CR¹ and V is N;

or Y is CR¹ and V is CR²;

R¹ represents a group CH₃SO₂CH₂CH₂NHCH₂-Ar-, wherein Ar is selected from phenyl, furan, thiophene, pyrrole and thiazole, each of which may optionally be substituted by one or two halo, C₁₋₄ alkyl or C₁₋₄ alkoxy groups;

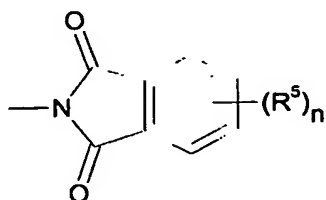
R² is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ alkylamino and di[C₁₋₄ alkyl]amino;

U represents a phenyl, pyridyl, 3H-imidazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, 1H-indazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indazolyl, 1H-benzimidazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazolyl or 1H-benzotriazolyl group, substituted by an R³ group and optionally substituted by at least one independently selected R⁴ group;

R³ is selected from a group comprising benzyl, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyl, benzoyl, pyridylmethyl, pyridylmethoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyloxy and benzenesulphonyl;

or R³ represents trihalomethylbenzyl or trihalomethylbenzyloxy;

or R³ represents a group of formula

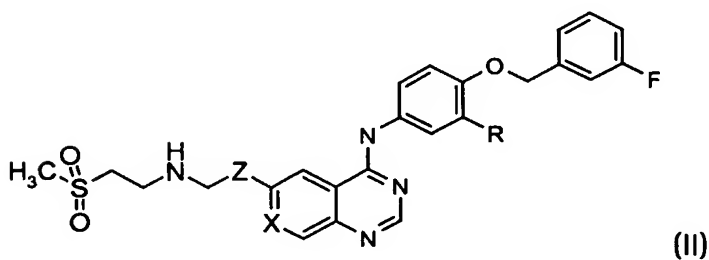


wherein each R⁵ is independently selected from halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl and C₁₋₄ alkoxy; and n is 0 to 3;

each R⁴ is independently hydroxy, halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₂₋₄ alkenyl, C₂₋₄ alkynyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, amino, C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di[C₁₋₄ alkyl]amino, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, C₁₋₄ alkylsulphinyl, C₁₋₄ alkylsulphonyl, C₁₋₄ alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy carbonyl, C₁₋₄ alkanoylamino, N-(C₁₋₄ alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N-di(C₁₋₄ alkyl)carbamoyl, cyano, nitro and trifluoromethyl; and

(ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

9. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (II):

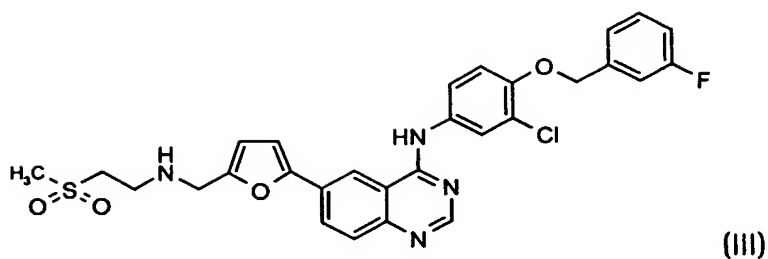


and salt or solvates thereof, wherein R is -Cl or -Br, X is CH, N, or CF, and Z is thiazole or furan; and

(ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

10. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (III):

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and salts or solvates thereof; and
(ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor.

11. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) at least one erb family inhibitor and (ii) at least one Raf and/or ras inhibitor for use in therapy.

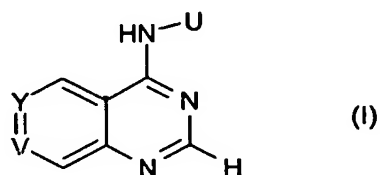
12. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor for use in therapy.

13. Use of a cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) at least one erb family inhibitor and (ii) at least one Raf and/or ras inhibitor in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of a susceptible cancer.

14. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an EGFR/erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a cRaf-1 inhibitor useful in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of a susceptible cancer.

15. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

16. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising:
administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of
formula (I)



or a salt, solvate, physiologically functional derivative thereof;

wherein

Y is CR¹ and V is N;

or Y is CR¹ and V is CR²;

R¹ represents a group CH₃SO₂CH₂CH₂NHCH₂-Ar-, wherein Ar is selected from phenyl, furan, thiophene, pyrrole and thiazole, each of which may optionally be substituted by one or two halo, C₁₋₄ alkyl or C₁₋₄ alkoxy groups;

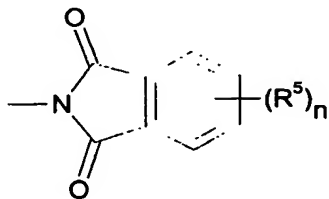
R² is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ alkylamino and di[C₁₋₄ alkyl]amino;

U represents a phenyl, pyridyl, 3H-imidazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, 1H-indazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indazolyl, 1H-benzimidazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazolyl or 1H-benzotriazolyl group, substituted by an R³ group and optionally substituted by at least one independently selected R⁴ group;

R³ is selected from a group comprising benzyl, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyl, benzoyl, pyridylmethyl, pyridylmethoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyloxy and benzenesulphonyl;

or R³ represents trihalomethylbenzyl or trihalomethylbenzyloxy;

or R³ represents a group of formula

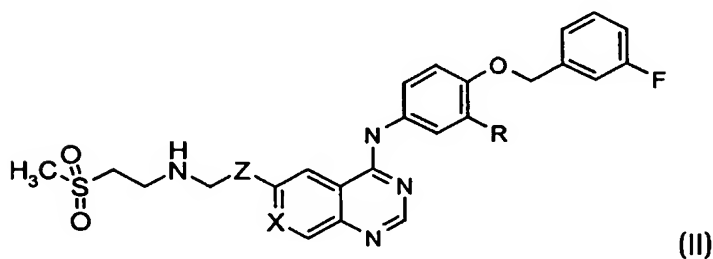


wherein each R⁵ is independently selected from halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl and C₁₋₄ alkoxy; and n is 0 to 3;

each R⁴ is independently hydroxy, halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₂₋₄ alkenyl, C₂₋₄ alkynyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, amino, C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di[C₁₋₄ alkyl]amino, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, C₁₋₄ alkylsulphinyl, C₁₋₄ alkylsulphonyl, C₁₋₄ alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy carbonyl, C₁₋₄ alkanoylamino, N-(C₁₋₄ alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N-di(C₁₋₄ alkyl)carbamoyl, cyano, nitro and trifluoromethyl; and

(ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

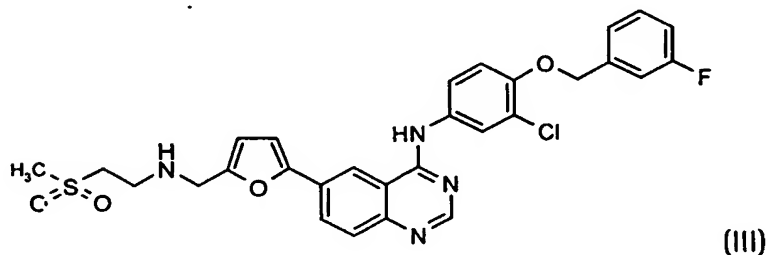
17. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (II):



and salt or solvates thereof, wherein R is -Cl or -Br, X is CH, N, or CF, and Z is thiazole or furan; and

(ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

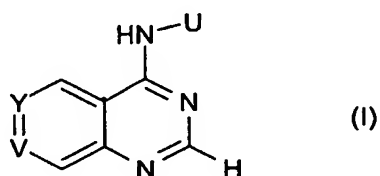
18. A method of treating a susceptible cancer in a mammal, comprising:
administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of
formula (III):



and salts or solvates thereof; and
(ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

19. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective
amounts of (i) an erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

20. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective
amounts of (i) a compound of formula (I)



or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof;

wherein

Y is CR¹ and V is N;

or Y is CR¹ and V is CR²;

R¹ represents a group CH₃SO₂CH₂CH₂NHCH₂-Ar-, wherein Ar is selected from phenyl, furan, thiophene, pyrrole and thiazole, each of which may optionally be substituted by one or two halo, C₁₋₄ alkyl or C₁₋₄ alkoxy groups;

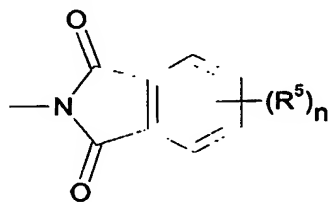
R² is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ alkylamino and di[C₁₋₄ alkyl]amino;

U represents a phenyl, pyridyl, 3H-imidazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, 1H-indazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indazolyl, 1H-benzimidazolyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazolyl or 1H-benzotriazolyl group, substituted by an R³ group and optionally substituted by at least one independently selected R⁴ group;

R³ is selected from a group comprising benzyl, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyl, benzoyl, pyridylmethyl, pyridylmethoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, halo-, dihalo- and trihalobenzyloxy and benzenesulphonyl;

or R³ represents trihalomethylbenzyl or trihalomethylbenzyloxy;

or R³ represents a group of formula

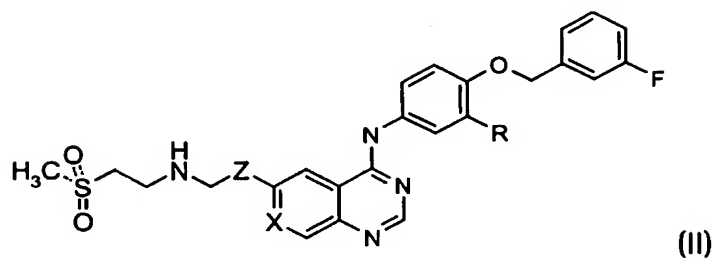


wherein each R⁵ is independently selected from halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl and C₁₋₄ alkoxy; and n is 0 to 3;

each R⁴ is independently hydroxy, halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₂₋₄ alkenyl, C₂₋₄ alkynyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, amino, C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di[C₁₋₄ alkyl]amino, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, C₁₋₄ alkylsulphinyl, C₁₋₄ alkylsulphonyl, C₁₋₄ alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy carbonyl, C₁₋₄ alkanoylamino, N-(C₁₋₄ alkyl)carbamoyl, N,N-di(C₁₋₄ alkyl)carbamoyl, cyano, nitro and trifluoromethyl; and

(ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

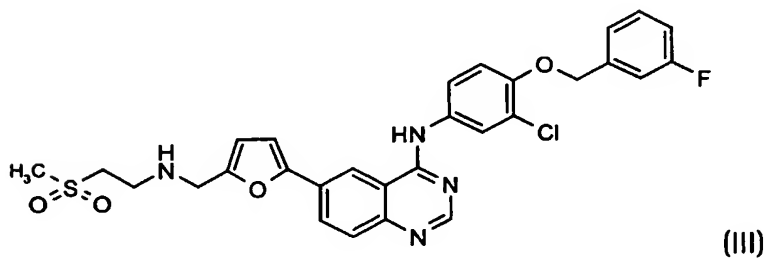
21. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (II):



and salt or solvates thereof, wherein R is -Cl or -Br, X is CH, N, or CF, and Z is thiazole or furan; and

(ii) a bRaf-1 inhibitor.

22. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (III):



and salts or solvates thereof; and

(ii) a bRaf inhibitor.

23. A cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a bRaf inhibitor for use in therapy.

24. Use of a cancer treatment combination, comprising: therapeutically effective amounts of (i) an EGFR/erbB-2 inhibitor and (ii) a bRaf inhibitor in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of a susceptible cancer.